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WASHINGTON MATTERS

STILL DISCUSSING THE TREASURY MUDDLE.

CZAR REED PROPOSES A PLAN.

Anti-Silver Men a Minority—Memorial Services—Supreme Court Decision—General Matters.

Special Correspondence.

The work of printing a half billion bonds for the latest bond issue was begun in the government printing office last Saturday night. The call was issued Tuesday of this week for \$500,000,000 in 4 per cent 30 years bonds. There is no fear that the bonds will not find a ready sale. Indeed, it is stated on good authority that the Rothschilds, through their American agents, have agreed to take \$100,000,000 of these bonds, \$75,000,000 of which will be marketed in Europe, and \$25,000,000 disposed of to American purchasers.

A new bill has been reported to the house by the committee on banking and currency. The bill is reported without recommendation, the committee feeling it better that the house discuss the bill free from any attempt to forestall its action. The bill as reported, however, is greatly modified and is less revolutionary than in its original form.

The first amendment made by the committee refers to the length of time the proposed new bonds would have to run. Fifty years was the one date fixed in the original bill; the amendment authorizes the government to redeem them any time after ten years, and the holder to demand payment after fifty years.

In the original bill it was proposed to retire and destroy the treasury notes as fast as they were received; as amended, this will be done only as national bank notes are issued to take their places, and a semi-annual tax of one-eighth of one per cent is to be imposed on these bills, this tax to be in lieu of all other taxation.

The section of the bill providing for the retirement of bank notes less than ten dollars in denomination, and their places supplied by silver certificates of less than ten dollars in denomination, is stricken out.

Just what is to be gained by such a change, your correspondent does not know. The people must have small bills, ones, twos and fives, and whether they are greenbacks, bank notes, or silver certificates, is not much matter.

The provision that customs duties shall be paid in gold is also eliminated from the original bill.

A new section in regard to the coin reserves of the banks provides that one-half must be in gold, and the other may be in silver.

The last amendment provides for the repeal of the present restriction upon national banks increasing their circulation. So much of all laws as limit the amount of all lawful money which may be deposited during any calendar month for the purpose of withdrawing national bank circulation, or prohibits any national bank from receiving any increase of its circulation during a period of six months from the time it shall have made any deposit for the purpose of withdrawing its circulation, are to be repealed.

The official statement of receipts and expenditures for January is encouraging. The receipts were \$27,804,339, an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 over the receipts for December, and about \$4,000,000 in excess of receipts January, 1894. Disbursements in January aggregated \$34,523,443, almost \$3,000,000 greater than in the same month 1894. February 1, 1894, treasury expenditures in excess of receipts were \$55,000,000; February 1, 1895, disbursements were \$34,000,000 in excess of revenue.

Czar Reed of Maine has a currency bill, which he offers as a substitute for the pending administration measure. All calculations of the supporters and opponents of the administration bill are upset by the appearance of this new factor in the financial squabble. Mr. Reed's bill is short; in fact, there are but two sections to it. One section provides for the restriction of the law of 1875, which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to redeem the greenbacks, to three per cent; the other section authorizes the secretary of the treasury, when a deficit occurs, to issue certificates of indebtedness to pay current expenses, the certificates to be in sums of \$25, \$50, \$100, and any multiple thereof, bearing interest at three per cent, and payable

Franklin Wells of Pontiac has been re-elected president of the State Agricultural society. I. H. Butterfield is also re-elected secretary.

Michigan coal dealers have organized a state association with sixty charter members.

The body of G. H. Arnold of Battle Creek, who has been missing for several weeks, was found in the river there the other day, frozen solid. Foul play is suspected.

Kathryn Myers of Grand Rapids has brought suit for \$25,000 against the G. R. & I. company. Her daughter and a lady friend, while out driving, were run down by a switch engine, and received injuries which resulted in her death. The other woman was instantly killed.

The pension of Gen. William Shakespeare of Kalamazoo was recently reduced from \$72 per month to \$30, and he has instituted proceedings to compel the commissioner of pensions to show why it was done.

It cost Sanilac Center \$500 for sidewalk last year, and they were not new ones, either. The money was paid to a woman who was injured on one of them.

The annual encampment of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. occurs in Mt. Clemens March 25-29.

Austerholz brothers of Muskegon have bought a tract of land in Newaygo county and stocked it with sheep. They now have 2,000 sheep ready for market.

Miss Hattie Lovell, a daughter of H. R. Lovell of Flint, who went to Turkey two years ago as a missionary, died in Marach, Turkey, December 27.

Ladington people want the name of the town changed to Pere Marquette, in honor of the Jesuit father, who died there over 200 years ago, and is buried near there.

Since its incorporation in 1889, the Belding Building and Loan association has loaned its members \$69,866.67. The association is in an excellent condition.

Commercial house, Schwaibing, with its contents, was destroyed by fire at an early hour the other morning.

Williamston Methodists will erect a new church edifice.

The Austin, Tomlinson & Webster wagon company, whose plant has been in Jackson prison almost ever since it was built, and operated by convict labor, has moved into its own buildings and will hereafter employ only free labor.

Clinton D. Wright of Oscego Lake was found in the woods near there the other day, frozen to death.

John L. Miller of Flint has been convicted of stealing \$260 from an emigrant. Miller asked the man to change a bill, and when he produced his pocket book, Miller snatched it and ran away.

There were 887 prisoners in Jackson prison February 1, an increase of 51 over the number there on the same date last year. The prison contains only 832 cells, so that 55 prisoners have to sleep in the corridors.

The State Game and Fish League has a bill prepared to make the season for deer uniform in both peninsulas, from October 10 to 31; prohibits the use of dogs, snares, traps, pitfalls, and artificial lights; season for wild duck and other fowl from September 10 to December 31, and for partridge and quail the month of October only.

Ed Van Ormon of Ellsworth fell into a vat where logs are steamed, the other morning. He was rescued at once, but was so badly scalded that he lived but a short time.

Rabbits have become almost as much of a nuisance to farmers and fruit growers in this state as they are in Australia, and the legislature is asked to authorize the payment of a bounty of 10 cents a piece for their destruction.

The harbor at Cheboygan is to be deepened to 18 feet.

FITTED HIM ALL RIGHT.
And He Took Away the Clothier's Elegant Samples.

"Thirty-dollar overcoats for \$10," was the way the advertisement ran. In the windows hung some really handsome articles of clothing, which were calculated to make the passer-by begrudge the \$50 spent for a "order coat" before the blessing of a closing-out sale came in view. On the tables within the shop were piled coats almost innumerable.

On the front table and on the top of the pile was a coat which the prospective customer regarded with great favor. It seemed to be a "30 coat for \$10" in truth. It was the first one he picked up on entering the store. He put it on, but before he had had time to see himself in it the salesman had dragged it off with the remark: "That won't do at all," and offered him a garment of faded blue blue, which looked like a \$5 coat for \$10. The visitor asked for a coat similar to the one first noticed.

"Sorry, but those are broken lots, and we can't just fit you in that," was the reply. "Now, what do you want in this?" and another cheap coat was brought out.

The customer tried on several, and then came back to his first love. "I want to try that on again," he said.

"Oh, that won't fit you at all," said the clerk, but he helped the visitor to don the coat, and the latter thought it fitted very well. Then the discovery was made that it was already sold. The customer didn't see it in that light, and in consequence a conference of clothiers was held in the back part of the store. A man came forward and said:

"There's a man in the back room that wants that coat."

"I want it, too," said the customer. "But it doesn't fit you."

"All it needs is to shorten the sleeves, and you say you do that for people."

"Well, we can't do it on that coat. We don't want you to take it. We don't want such a looking thing to go out of our store," said the proprietor.

The customer persisted, however, and amid scowls and protests bore off his coat in triumph. He says he is used to decoys and that it is dangerous for the dealer to throw in his way expensive samples not made to sell.—N. Y. Trib.

ROADSIDE WATERING TROUGHS.

They Should Be Erected at Short Intervals Along Our Highways.

In a recent issue of the Philadelphia Ledger Dr. J. B. Edge of Downingtown, Pa., calls attention to the importance and convenience of having stations on our highways where the traveler can quench his thirst and that of the animals he may have in charge. He says: "It is in evidence that in this enlightened and thickly settled country there are stretches of roads extending from 12 to 25 miles on which it is not possible to get water for horse or man, except by applying for the privilege at private pumps or springs, and this fact exists in the face of a law under which every roadway could have a watering trough."

The law referred to is one passed by the Pennsylvania general assembly and provides for \$5 road tax in addition to favor of any one complying with its provisions. Its main defect is that it places a limit of \$5 only.

"The section concerning this abatement reads: 'Any person or persons who may erect and maintain in good repair a public watering trough of not less than 6 feet in length, 12 inches in width and 10 inches in depth in the clear, of either wood, stone or iron, and having running into the same, except in hard freezing weather, by a pipe, pipes or otherwise, upon the side of the public highway, erected of suitable height and easy of access, suitable for watering horses and cattle and approved by the supervisors or road commissioners of such township or person having charge of the streets of the boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs may erect proper and suitable watering troughs at an expense not exceeding \$20.'

"Another section provides for the erection of pumps where running water cannot be had and fixes the compensation. Other sections provide that where owners of streams or pumps neglect to supply such troughs the supervisor or commissioners of roads or streets may erect them; that these troughs become public property and names the penalties for interfering with them."

CHEAP STONE ROADS.

The Cost of Maintaining Highways Has Been Reduced in New Jersey.

The cost of building roads has been greatly reduced within three years in New Jersey, as the width of the country roadways first laid was not less than 16 feet, now 12 feet wide, stoned 10 to 12 inches in depth. Another style of road for heavy travel is only 10 feet wide, stoned 10 to 12 inches in depth, with grass wings on the sides. Such a road-way has been in use three years and is in good order, even where loads of five tons are transported over it. On roads where there is no heavy travel the width may be only eight feet, stoned 10 to 12 inches, with wings two feet on each side stoned six inches. It has been ascertained that the cost of a telford road is no more than a macadam, though at first contractors charged from 10 to 12 cents more per square yard for telford.

In Camden county in 1893 it cost \$1.15 to lay a square yard of 12 inch stone road, but in 1894 the cost of the same was only 79 cents. For six inch stone roads in Camden county in 1893 it was 80 cents; in 1894, 42 cents, and in Gloucester county 39 cents a square yard. This reduction in the cost would make it possible to have stone roads in many sections where before they could not be had. Yet, in justice to some portions of the state, Mr. Burroughs, the public roads commissioner, thinks the present laws should be amended so as to allow hard materials other than stone to be employed in road improvement. He also believes that in the future—say, 15 or 20 years—national assistance will be given as well as state.—Exchange.

How Australian Roads Are Maintained.

The maintenance of the Australian state roads is carried on after the system of the so called recovering. After numerous experiments with other systems of keeping the roads, which have always failed, the method stated has ever proved the best. According to this method, the smaller defects of the road are continually repaired by the regular roadkeepers by removing the dust and mud from the ruts and hollows and filling them with gravel. It is then, as a rule, left for the passing wagons to pack these stones and roll them in. After certain longer periods of time, when the ballast of the roadbed has been thoroughly worn out, certain lengths of the road are again completely covered with ballast up to their nominal height. This work is carried out in wet weather, as a rule, or during the fall and spring of the year. The rolling of the new layers of ballast as formerly practiced is now omitted.—St. Louis Republic.

Good Roads the Key to Prosperity.

It is the opinion of well informed Frenchmen who have made a study of economic problems that the superb roads of France have been one of the most steady and potent contributions to the material development and marvelous financial elasticity of the country. The far-reaching and splendidly maintained road system has distinctly favored the success of the small landed proprietors, and in their prosperity and the ensuing distribution of wealth lies the key to the secret of the wonderful vitality and solid prosperity of the French nation.—Selected.

Good Roads Promote Development.

Good roads often tend to circumvent death and disaster, but they are a million times more valuable in promoting life—not simply existence, but the kind of civilized life which makes human development possible, and not only possible, but practical.—Good Roads.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

LETUCE FOR MARKET.

Packing Lettuce For Shipping to Distant Markets—Delivery to Home Markets.

A prominent grower of lettuce for market has the following to say concerning its packing and shipment in American Gardening: From our personal observation, and as far as we are able to learn from correspondence, we are of the opinion that the methods used in packing lettuce for shipping purposes are about the same in the different parts of the country.

If to be sent any distance, barrels are most commonly used as packages. During warm weather it becomes necessary to ventilate them, by means of holes cut or bored in the staves, but in the winter season, on the other hand, the barrels must be so prepared that frost will not be likely to enter. To effect this they are lined with newspapers or other paper, and if properly handled by the transportation companies there is seldom any loss.

The methods of packing properly necessarily differ with the kind of lettuce grown, whether upright growing sorts like the Grand Rapids, or flathead, cabbage kinds, of the Tombsball habit. Grand Rapids growers, for the most part, pack in tiers, with the leaves placed horizontally. From two to four heads are taken up at one time in the hand and placed in the barrel, and others are then put in so as to form rows running around it. Some shippers think it best to arrange it so that the stems will be covered by the leaves of the next bunches, while others place the butts upon the heads previously put in. If necessary, one or more heads are added to form a solid tier. Although it does not look as well when opened, the general opinion seems to be that the lettuce ships fully as well and can be taken out much better if the butts are placed upon and overlapping the heads, thus affording a handle by which they can be taken out. Layer after layer is put in in this way, until the barrel is full. Papers are then placed over the top of the barrel, and a cover of burlap is put on and held in place by means of a hoop.

For the cabbage sorts the barrel is prepared in the same way, and the lettuce is packed in tiers, with the butts up. It can be seen that these varieties with flattened heads cannot well be packed in any other way. With this exception, there is little, if any, difference in the methods of packing.

When the market is sufficiently near to admit of the delivery of the lettuce to the dealers by the grower, each consults his own convenience. Perhaps the most common packages are boxes about 3 by 3 by 1 foot in depth. These are so made that they will nest one above the other and fit closely in the wagon. Some growers prefer to use baskets for this purpose, however, and the flat so called market baskets answer well, although many use ordinary bushel baskets for well grown Grand Rapids and other tall kinds.

How to Breed Geese.

In a paper read before the Rhode Island Poultry association by William Rankin on "Breeding Geese For Profit," this advice was given on selection for the purpose of breeding: Take the variety you desire to breed, carefully select such as are strong, large, square, vigorous and healthy. See that they are well mated, three geese with one gander as a colony. Then give them a place affording as large liberty as you can, but locate them. Place as nests for their use some covered boxes about two feet square, putting in some fine cut straw and a nest egg in each nest. Have each goose lay in her own box. Then you have one colony fixed. Your next colony you will place at some remote distance and teach them to run together and separate from the others. You can breed as many colonies as you can accommodate, no matter if the ganders do come together once in awhile and have a little sparring match. Feed each colony near their nests, teach them that is their home and when there they are not to be molested.

Feed boiled cabbage, turnips or potatoes mixed with cornmeal. Give them all they will eat of this with a good feed of corn once a day. Keep ground oyster shells by them all the time. Keep an egg account with each goose, and mark the most productive layer as the one you want to preserve. With this method, after a few years you will secure for yourself a lot of first class egg producers. Should you happen to lose any of your flocks always replace from the best laying goose you have and get your ganders from the same class of geese.

Westphalia Hams.

The Westphalia hams are made as follows: Well rubbed with dry salt and left to drain 24 hours. Take 2 quarts of salt, 2 quarts of bag (rock) salt, 3 pounds of brown sugar, a pound saltpeter, 4 ounces sal prunelle and 4 ounces juniper berries, well mixed and boiled in 6 quarts of water. The brine is then cooled and skimmed. The hams are taken from the salt and wiped dry and the cold pickle poured over them and rubbed in. There should be enough brine to cover the meat. Turn the meat every second day for three weeks; then take them out, wipe dry, and a mixture of ground pepper, salt and bran is thoroughly rubbed in, filling all cracks and openings. They are then smoked a little every day for three months or more until completely dry, when they will keep and improve in flavor for years. Pyroigneous acid will keep off flies and animals of all kinds and improve the flavor of the meat.

The heavier soils as a rule contain more potash than the lighter ones, and in a general way it is safe to assume that potash is not needed on such soils so long as they produce fair crops.

'TIS A LITTLE WORLD, AFTER ALL.

An Ex-Confederate and Union Officer Compare Notes at a London Dinner.

Two Americans were introduced to each other not long ago in a London house where they were dining with a company of English acquaintances. One of them told a story of the civil war as an illustration of the selfishness which an eager appetite gives to an unexpected dinner, says the *Tenby's Companion*.

It was an incident of the military operations of the union army on the North Carolina seaboard. The narrator was an officer who was with a strong column in a forced march from the coast. The troops had started before daylight, and had rapidly approached the confederate position by a circuitous road.

At noon they halted for reinforcements, having discovered the confederates strongly entrenched in front of a small town.

The American who sat on the opposite side of the table from the narrator put in a word. "I knew that country well," he remarked. "I was there on the day you mention, but behind the earthworks, not in front of them."

The union officer, after expressing surprise that his account should be confirmed so unexpectedly, went on with his story.

"I was desperately hungry," he said, "and knew that the provision train would not arrive for several hours. Noticing a small house not far away on another road leading to the town, it seemed to me that it could be approached without observation from our road by a detour through the woods and that I might find there something to eat."

Then he told how he crept through the woods with half a dozen scouts and made a dash for the house, noticing as they entered it three officers in gray riding rapidly away toward the town.

Again came an interruption from the other side of the table:

"I was one of those horsemen. We had been taken by surprise and after finding out how strong was the column on the main road by using our field-glasses from the upper windows we had started in hot haste for headquarters in the town."

Everybody at the table smiled as the story was resumed.

"We found a colored woman inside, who told us that she had cooked a dinner for three confederate officers, but that when it was ready they had suddenly mounted their horses and hurried away."

"The table was spread and a fine goose roasted to a turn was on a platter, with baked sweet potatoes and a bottle of wine. We posted one man guard and then sat down. It seems to me I never enjoyed any other dinner so much as I relished that stolen goose."

"I believe you," said the other American. "That was my goose, and I had paid for it. My mouth watered for it when I left the house."

The company laughed heartily at the two veterans who had once fought in opposing armies, but were then dining at peace in London, compared notes about the goose.

The world did not seem so big, after all, when these two men could discover each other in an English house after thirty years and laughingly agree that it was a good goose, whoever paid for it.

Soap as Currency.

An elderly Mexican gentleman tells me of the time when soap cakes, with the proper official stamp, freely circulated in the interior cities, passing for coin of small denominations. These soap pieces had one excellent characteristic—viz., that they possessed intrinsic value. Soap, even to-day, is extravagantly dear in Mexico, a bar of the commonest sort, worth a cent or two in the United States, bringing 10 cents, while standard high grade soaps are luxuries for the rich only, a single piece costing the day's wages of a good carpenter.

These ancient soap moneys circulated freely and when the mint mark was effaced they were still useful for cleaning purposes, and so the holder got the value of his money in soap.—N. Y. Journal.



Heart Disease 30 Yrs!

Short Breath, Palpitation.

Mr. G. W. McKinsey, postmaster of Kokomo, Ind., and a brave ex-soldier, says: "I had been severely troubled with heart disease ever since leaving the army at the close of the late war. I was troubled with palpitation and shortness of breath. I could not sleep on my left side, and had pain around my heart. I became so ill that I was much alarmed, and fortunately my attention was called to

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

I decided to try it. The first bottle made a decided improvement in my condition, and five bottles have completely cured me."

G. W. McKinsey, P. M., Kokomo, Ind.
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.00 per bottle for \$5.00 or it will be sent prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.